Amneements. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-9:30 to 6-8 to 10:30 p m. Loan Exhibition of Portraits. ABBEY'S THEATRE-King Arthur. ACADEMY OF MUSIC-S-The Sporting Duchess AMERICAN THEATRE S In Sight of St. Paul-BLIOU THEATRE S:15 The Night Clerk, BROADWAY THEATRE 2-8:10 His Excellency,

CARNEGIE HALL-2:30-Concert-8:15-Concert. CASINO-8:15-The Wizard of the Nile. COLUMBUS THEATRE-S:15-Myles Are DALY'S THEATRE-S:15-Miss Pygmalion. MUSEE-Concert. EMPIRE THEATRE-S:15-Christopher, Jr.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE S GIS GARRICK THEATRE-8:30-Merry Countess GRAND OPERA HOUSE-S. The Bicycle Girl. GRAND CENTRAL PALACE-11 a. m. to 11 p.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:15-The Great Diamond

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-8:10-The Heart of HOYT'S THEATRE-8:30 The Gay Parisians IRVING PLACE THEATRE-S:15-Zwei Wappen. KOSTER & BIAL'S S - Vaudeville. LYCEUM THEATRE - S - The Prisoner of Zenda. METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE - S - Romeo e PALMER'S THEATRE-S-The Shop Girl.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE-12 to 12-Vaudeville. THEATRE-8:30-Sins of the Night 14TH STREET THEATRE S. The Merry World.

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1895.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN-Germany will consent to discuss question of united action toward Turkey, t only so far as is necessary to protect Christians and maintain order. from Havana are to the effect that the re bellion will come to a speedy end on account of Gomez and Maceo having sold themselves to leged to be a go-between in the late Panama the ruler of Bulgaria, gave birth to a son, who selves. The limited time allowed for enrolmen', was named Cyril.

DOMESTIC.-The number of lives lost in the fifteen bodies have been recovered. versity, Cal. === E. P. Ripley, third vice-presito be president of the Atchison Railway. meeting in Troy, N. Y., sent a cable message to Lord Salisbury protesting against the Arment, was made public; also the report of the superintendent of the Life Saving Service. A negro was hanged by a mob in Frederick, Md. CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Dissatisfaction is

expressed over the method put in force by the machine element to bring about the reorganization of the Republican party in this county. The police did not interfere with the business of regular flower dealers, but Captain Pickett closed up the street stands in the Tenderloin. = Booker T. Washington, the colored orator, addressed a large congregation in the Collegiate Church - The new Syrian Orthodox Greek church in Washington-st. was dedicated by = It was announced that Nicholas. = the strike of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen egin to-day.

THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day: Generally fair, with stationary temperature. The temperature yesterday; Highest, 49 degrees; lowest, 45; average, 47,

The Secretary of Agriculture in his annual report, which is summarized in this morning's dispatches from Washington, notes that more than half the States have passed new road laws during the last year, and that road construction on improved principles is proceeding in many States, especially in Massachusetts, New-Jersey, North Carolina and Kentucky. This is encouraging, but the report would be more satisfactory to New-Yorkers if their own State could be included among those that stand in the forefront of the movement for good roads. New-York has, unfortunately, lagged behind, and while it may not overtake its neighbors, Massachusetts and New Jersey, it is high time for it to face in the right direction and begin to advance. With the experience of other States in the way of guide and suggestion, it should not be which the service has degenerated under the a difficult thing for our Legislature to devise a feeble regime of the Hon. Hilary A. Herbert. law that will initiate and stimulate road improvement on an extensive scale.

by our Albany correspondent in a letter printed discovery that he could not go with the fleet to to-day, namely, that Thomas C. Platt and James the Kiel celebration and, by virtue of his posi-W. Hinkley, chairman of the Democratic State | tion as the political and temporary head of the Committee, have settled the whole question of American Navy, mingle with royalty there on the consolidation of New-York and Brooklyn, and equal terms. There is no doubt that his original agree in saying that a Greater New-York bill will be introduced early in the coming session and speedily passed. They are both opposed to a of the President. Neither is any well-informed referendum clause in the bill. One cannot read person in Washington ignorant of the fact that Hinkley's remarks on the subject without a it took the combined remonstrance and advice smile, in view of the small proportion of Democrats in both branches of the Legislature. Can in the Navy to convince him that his visit would it be that these votes have been promised in not only be fruitless in the matter of his social favor of the measure which is now being pre-ambitions, but actually a cause of embarrasspared, to make good the opposition that will come from Brooklyn, whose representatives in while the place of the Naval officers was readily both houses will be a unit in opposing consolida- ascertainable, and their part in the various function without a referendum attachment?

Congress largely Republican, and the feverish that they could afford to quarrel over the distribu- jealousy of his habitual attitude toward Naval ment. Japan is the rival. She it is who threattion of offices, big and little, and strife, discord officers have intensified, and that it is now

ment, and apparently the Speakership and all manhood altogether other questions will be settled without friction and without creating any heartburnings.

The good work of the Life Saving Service is called to public attention once more by the annual report of the general superintendent. The record is a satisfactory one, and shows that the service is maintained at a high degree of efficiency. The complaint in regard to the readjustment of salaries seems to be well founded. since the action of the last Congress reduced the salaries of eight of the twelve district inspectors from \$1,800 to \$1,600. It would also appear that a uniform salary of \$65 a month for the surfmen was not excessive. Congress should give this subject early attention and see that no inmarked bravery and fidelity and are exposed the respectful admiration and the eager familito unusual perils at frequent intervals.

THE LAUTERBACH USURPATION.

directions issued by Mr. Lauterbach as president of the Republican County Committee to the chairmen of the Assembly district sub-committees as to the revision of the enrolment lists. and compare them with the provisions of the constitution of the county organization, will see at once that Mr. Lauterbach has not only himself usurped powers for which he can find no warrant in the constitution, but has also instructed the sub-committees to act in total disregard of that instrument and absolute defiance of its provisions. A mere cursory glance at his instructions is sufficient to discover its purpose. If these instructions are followed by his subordinates in the spirit with which they have been issued, the machinery of the Republican organization of this county becomes the sole property of of the Government, men quoted, "Hark from the lileges of the most favored nation in China, it Mr. Lauterback. Not only are all Republicans who desire to enroll themselves obliged to run the gantlet of cross-questioning by factional leaders whose purpose will be not to enlarge the party, but solely to strengthea their own faction, but Republicans already enrolled will be at the mercy of the Lauterbach revisers, who are

from the roll any one who in their judgment

"has ceased to be a Republican." Neither Mr. Lauterbach nor any Assembly District Committee has the authority to do this. It is a most audacious usurpation of power in defiance of the express provisions of the constitution. The purpose of it is manifest. Acting upon these instructions Mr. Lauterbach's revisers may strike from the rolls for instance all the well-known Republicans whom he denounced some months ago in a printed circular over his own name as traiters to the party for signing a has no business to exist. The second is that the now 40 per cent of all Japan's foreign trade, petition to the Legislature asking for legislation which Mr. Lauterbach did not favor. Or if this might almost be called fanatical, to retire or lock her favor, her exports to Japan being more should seem too bold a stroke for them, what so easy as to strike from the rolls upon any other pretext a sufficient number of enrolled Republicans to leave the Lauterbach following in absolute control in a majority of the districts? Mr. Lauterbach has not been slow in assuming doubtful powers since he took office, nor has he hesitated to exercise his authority with the overweening arrogance of a born Boss; but his present exhibition of contempt for public opinion and defiance of the provisions of the constitution, from which alone he derives any authority whatever, surpasses in monumental impudence any thing he has heretofore done or attempted.

Nothing could be more plain than that all the details of his plans for re-envolment have been devised with a view to the retention of control of the county organization by the gang which openly threatened to "cut the liver out of the the Spaniards. == Emile Arton, who was alticket" on the night before the late election, because the party would not trust them with money extradition. = = Princess Ferdinand, wife of to defray election expenses and reward themthe date at which it must be done, the suppression of any public notification of the places of en-Central Viaduct accident in Cleveland was nine- rolment, the unconstitutional demand for the old enrolment lists, the character of the apteen; fifteen bodies are discovered at Lick Uni
A bright comet has been discovered at Lick Uni
pointments of enrolling officers, the withholding versity, Cal. — E. P. Ripley, third vice-president of the St. Paul, is said to have been selected above all the unconstitutional powers intrusted quantities of shoddy and other worthless goals to the enrolling officers as to revising the listsmenian massacres. ____ The annual report of It is the desperate endeavor of a discredited and ceretary Morton, of the Agricultural Depart- distrusted gang of political freebooters to retain their hold upon the organization machinery of a nothing in common, but whose influence and prestige and good name they prostitute to the basest uses.

They are depending upon the indifference and apathy of the masses of the party to effect their ends. Will the honest Republicans of this county permit them to succeed through their own lack of interest and neglect of duty? The time is short in which to take measures to defeat the plot. But it is ample if the right men take hold of the matter in the right spirit and call the party to its duty. It is simply a question whether the party will calluly submit to so gross and outrageous a usurpation of power by men in whom it has no confidence as has already been demonstrated, or will rise up and assert itself. If we must have Bosses, let us at least have Bosses that can be trusted with more than \$600 at one

THE RECALL OF ADMIRAL KIRKLAND. The latest chapter in the history of our Navy Department flasco has been closed with the detachment of Admiral Kirkland from the command of the Mediterraneau Squadron. One of the most competent and faithful officers of flag rank has been relieved six thousand miles away from his country and in the face of an emergency with which he is fully acquainted and eminently qualified to deal, and this for no reason except that he has wounded the childish vanity and jostled the ridiculous concelt of his superior officer. He is the last, as he is the most consplenous, victim of the deplorable farce into It is an open secret among Naval officers, es

pecially in Washington, that Secretary Herbert has never recovered from the disappointment It is a singular fact which is commented on and chagrin he encountered last spring in the purpose was to go, and none that his expectation was to be treated socially as the representative of a dozen or more of the most experienced menment to all concerned. He realized at last that tions easily prescribed, he himself would be a superfluous and Indefinite quantity, not to be There is a contrast deserving of the attention | provided for conveniently under any circumof students of current politics between the com- stances and certainly not at all on the terms his parative dulness now prevailing in Washing- fancy had luxuriantly though erroneously ton, two weeks previous to the assembling of a painted. He resigned the gaudy dream, there fore, with a sigh, and strove to content himself excitement existing at the corresponding period | with the more commonplace glories of the junke four years ago, when the lines were being at Bar Harbor, and the less aristocratic hospitalformed for the buttle royal between the Mills lities of untitled cottagers along the New-England and Crisp forces. The Democrats then felt sure coast. But it has been noted, since, that the that they had gained a long lease of power and suspicious hostility and the exacting and irritable

The cause assigned for the Department's action in recalling Admiral Kirkland is his alleged indiscretion, first, in having written a private letter to his old friend, M. Faure, congratulating him on having been chosen President of the French Republic; and, secondly, in having expressed the opinion that the Armenian agitators are a pestiferous lot and much more responsible for the troubles in Asia Minor than the Turks. Under the Herbert regime of sweetness and light, Naval officers have no right to their personal friendships or their private opinions; and they have found to their cost that professional ability and devotion and enthusiasm count for nothing beside a weakling's ruffled vanity and his fantastic imaginings of greatness. Just as he wanted to go to Kiel and be the object of does Mr. Herbert, made dizzy by a novel elevation, want to monopolize the emotions and direct the utterances of his, for the time being, Whoever will take the trouble to examine the subordinates. Admiral Kirkland is an excellent officer, capable, patriotic, strong and self-reliant just the man for such service as he was performing when Mr. Herbert's order of recall reached him-but he had forgotten or scorned his part in the pitiful opera bouffe, and so he comes back, perhaps to idleness and waiting orders, and to all the neglect and humiliation the Department may be capable of inflicting upon him

It is the latest chapter, and, we rather think, the worst so far

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF YESTERDAY. When Secretary Totteey, of Buchanan's Cabinet, after the Democratic defeat in 1860, attempted in a public speech to explain the policy to know the policy of the coming era. Secretary Carlisle will labor under the same difficulty in attempting to talk of financial questions this week He cannot represent the law-makers who is apparent, rather than real. Or if it be real, authorized by the circular referred to to strike will assemble in a fortnight, nor the public opinion it offers ample compensations. As the correwhich has sent an enormous majority of Republi- spondent we have quoted shows. British trade cans to Congress, and will send men to take the with Japan is on the increase. It almost keeps places of President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle as soon as possible. He represents yesterday and the day before. Business men have

an interest in to morrow. It is supposed that the Secretary will take ocension to urge legislation empowering an issue of short term Treasury certificates in order to meet the current deficit. There are two object Japanese ports increased from less than 1,500, tions to this plan. The first is that the deficit | 000 to nearly 3,000,000 tons. Great Britain has Secretary has shown a passionate desire, which and the balance of trade is overwhelmingly in up the greenbacks, and an issue of certificates than seven times her imports from that counwould give him larger power to that end. He | try. Still more striking are these figures when certainly will not be supported by the people, nor compared with statistics of the foreign trade by the business men of New-York, in striving to prolong the deficit which he helped to create, increased from \$230,000,000 to \$435,000,000, or nor in preparing the way for State bank Issues sion of schemes belonging to the bygone Demoures by which the country is to escape from trouble.

The trouble is twofold. The Treasury faces a deficit, which compels it to exhaust its reserve from time to time in order to protect its currency. There would be no such need if the And Great Britain has been gaining far more revenue exceeded the necessary expenses of gov- in progressive Japan than in conservative erament. The Nation faces a deficit, buying | China, more month by month than it sells, which com- marck's rule of "do ut des" obtains in commerpels it to send its gold abroad in settlement, cial as well as in diplomatic affairs. The prog-There would be no such need if the duties on imports were not expressly framed to encourage which it comes into contact. The marvellous buying from abroad and to make fraudulent eva- development of Japan will not drive British sions of duty easy. The remedy for both forms of trouble is the same. Restore duties of such a character that they cannot be indefinitely evaded, and will yield a larger revenue from smaller importations. The specific instead of present ad valorem duties would shut out vast which are now emptied on this market. all these things point unerringly in one direction. higher duties would return more money on imports of luxuries and fancy articles which the fashionable and wealthy import because they are Treasury to take in more money than it pays out, and thus to become a real help to the finances of the country in any moment of stress, instead of a constant burdea to be carried and source

That Secretary Carlisle is sincere in opposite opinions no one will doubt. But it is time for him to recognize that the country has done with the entire policy he has earnestly advocated. After three years of trial, it has decided to have something else. He may argue, of course, that the Democratic policy has not been exhibited at its best by the corrupt legislation bought through Congress, nor tried under fair circumstances. It was tried when Democrats chose to enact ita frightfully bad time for any radical change, it of a tariff for deficit and for the encouragement of foreign manufacturers.

It would be most timely and sensible for Secretary Carlisle to recognize the impossibility and the impropriety of resisting the popular will, and therefore to propose as an executive officer of the Government a frank and manly acceptance of that will. If he would call upon his friends in Congress to make no dilatory opposition to measures which a majority fresh from the people may enact for the Nation's relief, and publicly announce that he should advise the President to permit any such measure to become a law if he was not willing to sign it, the Secretary would remier a greater service than he has yet been able to render to the cause of good government and public prosperity.

TRADE IN EASTERN ASIA.

Lord Salisbury's complacent remark that Great Britain is not afraid of any rivalry in Eastern Asia may have seemed too optimistic. But he doubtless spoke advisedly, as a careful consideration of the case will show. He was supposed to refer to the rivalry of Russia. If so, he was well within bounds. Russian rivalry is not to be feared. Russia is not, and cannot be for generations to come, a commercial rival of Great Britain. Neither is it conceivable that she can play any political game in that quarter of the world that will be of serious detriment to Great Britain. The latter country has access to Chinese ports, of which not Russia nor any other Power can deprive her. She has a hold upon the foreign trade of China which Russia, at any rate, cannot shake. Even with Liau-Tong a Russian province, and Port Arthur the terminus of the Siberian railroad, Great Britain will still enjoy a superiority over Russia in that part of the world so immeasurably great as amply to justify Lord Salisbury's boast. It is not Russia, however, that Great Britain seems to have most to fear. It is rather that marvellous little island empire which in a generation has sprung from barbarism to enlightenens, if any one does, to overthrow Great Brit-

Brime Minister's easy optimism.

They reckon ill who regard only Japan's progress in civil government and in the arts of war. Her industrial progress has been equally remarkable. Take, for example, the cotton industry, as recently reviewed by a correspondent of "The London Times," In 1885 Japan imported \$500,000 worth of the raw material to supply the 50,000 spindles of nineteen mills. In 1894 she imported \$19,500,000 worth for the 600,000 spindles of forty-six mills. As a result, her importation of cotton yarns is rapidly declining. In 1888 it was 62,860,000 pounds, and more will see such importations reduced to zero. and in their place a formidable export trade in those goods. Indeed, the latter has already begun. In 1894 Japan exported 4,500,000 pounds of cotton yarns, most of which went to China. The cotton industry is profitable, too, for last year all Japanese mills paid handsome dividends, of from 16 to 20 per cent, while those of England were run at an actual loss. A similar development of other industries is to be observed, such as the manufacture of boots and shoes, hats, clothing, umbrellas, paper and many other things Exports of silk goods have risen from \$54,547 in 1885 to \$8,400,000 in 1894. Exports of coal have in the same time more than trebled, until now Japanese coal has practically driven the British product out of every market that side of the Straits, and is a formidable rival of it in Calcutta and Colombo. The acquisttion of Fermesa will enormously increase Japan's importance in the tea trade, and will make her supreme, in that part of the world, in the production of sugar. And now that Japan has, under the Treaty of Simonoseki, all the privtombs," That the era in the Nation's history is only reasonable to expect her to secure a which Mr. Toucey represented was ended for- large share of Chinese trade and manufactures. ever men knew, and they were only interested | Surely, this seems to be a rival Great Britain might well fear The outlook is not, however, after all so

ominous for Great Britain. The rivalry of Japan pace with Japan's industrial expansion. In 1885 Japan's total imports were \$28,000,000. In 1894 they were \$117,000,000. Of these Great amounting in 1894 to more than \$40,000,000, or considerably more than twice what they were in 1885. In the same period British shipping at of China. From 1885 to 1894 the Chinese trade the larger, unless the latter mends her ways. These figures show that Prince Bistrade from the Eastern seas, but will cause it to grow in volume and Li profit. Lord Salisnation cannot imperil the legitimate interests of

another. The good of one makes for the good of all.

MONEY AND BUSINESS. greater than was expected. Nor are estimates | delay. Yet that in this case is the misfortune for this week very large, but it is supposed that foreign and costly. The Republican tariff in its | the outgo will continue from time to time until | may they car have no weddings without perparty with whose political purposes they have last year yielded over \$203,000,000 without duties the movement of merchandise changes. It is mission from the clerk of that court. Conseon sugar. The larger revenue would enable the useless to dispute about the nature of this outgo. quently there has been weeping in Baltimore for Reginning with February, there was an excess of merchandise imports over exports in every month until October in declared value amounting to \$56,738,000. Hankers, in the syndicate and out of it, hoped the fall would bring great crop exports, and so arranged postponements. But by July the rise in prices made it vain to hope for large exports of wheat or cotton, and so over \$35,000,000 gold went abroad. The outgo was temporarily checked by the collapse of cotton speculation and the decline in wheat, and bankers again made calculations upon an excess of merchandise exports. But in October the declared excess was only \$11,960,928, so that the real value of imports closely approached and, with securities, exceeded the value of exports. In November imports here have been \$6,969,046, or 46 per cent greater than is true, but they insisted upon trying it then. last year, exports being but slightly larger. Add-It was tried as Democrats chose to frame it-not ing the large allowance required for undera creditable piece of work, but there is no evi- valuations, there appears probable an excess of dence that another attempt would not result in actual imports over exports of merchandise, bea worse job instead of a better. Having more sides sums payable on securities. Gold therethan enough of it, the people have demanded a | fore goes out, and cotton exports of 350,565 bales tariff for protection and ample revenue, instead | this month, against 640,609 to the same date last year, with imports of merchandise at New-York \$22,075,322 in two weeks, against \$15,106,236 last year, go far to explain the movement.

Wheat goes more freely since prices yielded, and for the first time this season Atlantic exports have been a triffe larger in November than last year. Western receipts since July 1 have now exceeded by about 3,300,000 bushels those of last year to date. Exports from both coasts, 5,891,591 bushels in November, against 5,599,047 last year, flour included, and 41,672,373 bushels in the previous four months, against 53,097,781 last year, do not keep pace with Western receipts, which in dicate a crop considerably larger than either the official or current trade estimates. The price declined only a fraction. Exports of corn are relatively large, over 17,000,000 bushels since September 1, and when this food supply is abundant and cheap it cuts off part of the foreign demand for

The main difficulty is with cotton, for though the bales exported this year bring over \$40 each, and last year less than \$30, the value for two weeks of November w s \$3,200,000 less than last year. Months ago it was shown that the unusually heavy mill and commercial stocks abroad would tend to prevent free exports from this country, even if prices were not unduly advanced, but this month the decrease of 45,3 per cent in exports is but little more than the decrease of 43.5 per cent in quantity coming into sight. Widely conflicting reports, many palpably mendacious, make it hard to judge how far shipments are affected by the systematic efforts to induce planters to hold back all the cotton they can but it is to be assumed that such efforts have some effect. Takings of Northern spinners have been 38.5 per cent less than last year, and foreign commercial stocks of American cotton have slightly increased in two and a half months, although the exports from this country have been 672,318 bales less than last year. From Mr. Ellison's figures, mill stocks would seem to have been drawn upon for consumption somewhat less than 106,000 bales

duction, which rose to 217,306 tons weekly Novemher 1, according to "The Iron Age," which is 12.07 per cent greater than the largest output ever and confusion ensued. On the other hand, the harder than ever to keep in favor at head ain's commercial supremacy in Eastern Asia. for November and December the production omy when asked by Secretary Carlisle to in- Potent does, and we don't believe she will-

present majority party are displaying no excite- quarters without dismissing self-respect and Indeed, she seems already to be doing it, at a would exceed by about 450,000 tons the largest rate that is giving some of the British more quantity ever produced in any other half-year. concern than would be imagined from their Not only are there no signs of decrease, but other furnaces are reported as preparing, although the price is falling. There are many who do not remember that since September 1 until last week prices of pig iron had been higher than in October, 1892, before the election of Mr. Cleveland, though rails, plates, bar and structural iron and steel were all lower, and only nails higher. In view of this fact, it is suggestive that pig production increases, although the demand for practically all products of iron has materially decreased. So great is the shrinkage that some works have stopped for want of orders, some have reduced wages and some others are working part time force, and it is generally believed that no in 1894 only 21,241,000 pounds. A few years great change will appear until after January 1. Prices of iron products as a whole average 6.7 per cent lower than September 17, the highest

> No such improvement appears in any other great industry, for even the cotton manufacture, which is doing as well as any other, does not seem to be enlarging its consumption of material, prices of print cloths are slightly lower, and there is a growing doubt whether the weakness in material will not cause lower prices for goods. The woollen manufacture shows a little more activity, clay worsteds and some beaver and kersey overcoatings being opened ct a nominal advance, but It is not generally observed that sellers stipulate to deliver at lower prices if lower shall be conceded hereafter to other buyers, which deprives the so-called advance of much meaning. As purchasers have in such a contract nothing to lose, it is not strange that the orders are said to be large. The woollen manufacture proper is getting a little more business, but not enough to prevent many mills from working short force or closing. The shoe manufacture is still embarrassed by the effects of the tremendous rise of 147 per cent in hides and 65 per cent in leather and 40 per cent boots and shoes, as shown by quotations in "Dun's Review," and, though hides have now declined 20 per cent and leather 10 from the top. buyers are waiting for a greater fall.

Domestic exchanges for half of November are 17.1 per cent larger than last year and 11.3 per cent less than in 1892. Railroad earnings are more favorable, for the first week of November 11.7 per cent larger than last year, but 2.6 per cent less than in 1892, though tonnage from Chicago eastward is just now larger than in any previous year. The truth is that the new business compares less favorably than the settlement on past transactions or deliveries of goods and products by rail, and it is at present the want of new business Britain had a goodly and increasing share, which causes reaction in prices, and failures since October 1 are considerably larger than last year's.

MARRIAGE IN MARYLAND.

Maryland is in need of reform. The Republicans who have just carried the State have a mission before them. They can win the friendship of the future wives and mothers of the citizens and make themselves so solid that no naturalization frauds or Baltimore Rings can drive them into the outer darkness of opposition. They are being advised by some of the Independent Democratic leaders that what is expicted of them is just-honest government, with no less than 90 per cent, while that of Japan in- favors even for the Independents who helped by getting rid of the legal tenders. The discus- creased from \$64,000,000 to \$230,000,000, or more them. That is good and disinterested advice than 250 per cent. At the same time Chinese which should be followed. It is to be noted with cratic era does not greatly thrill with interest imports increased So per cent and Japanese satisfaction that neither success nor any notion men who want to know something of the meas- more than 300 per cent. Japan, with 40,000,000 about magnanimity has led the Republicans to people, has now as great a foreign trade as weaken in their efforts to punish those who China, with nearly ten times as many, had ten tried to defeat them by election frauds. We also years ago. A dozen years hence the trade of the observe other signs of promise for the party smaller country will surpass in volume that of and the State, but there is nothing which the Republicans could do which would so increase the general happiness and render them permaneatly popular as to make Maryland marriage The need of this reform is shown by the pres-

It suddenly is made known that for these many years only one slender thread of life has served to bring lovers and their dreams of happiness together. In every county of the State the possibility of marrying has depended on some single human life. One man dies and for days, perhaps bury is right. The legitimate progress of one | for weeks, all of a county must give up all its plans for marrying and giving in marriage. That | favorite nerve food? is just what has happened in Baltimore. The worthy clerk of the Court of Common Pleas has passed away. The appointment of his successor | can hen is a matter for grave and deliberate consideration. The dignity of the law does not warrant The outgo of gold the past week has not proved haste. But the temper of lovers does not brook of the lovers, for ruffle their tempers as they several days. Brides who had arranged for great weddings, and invited friends and made cakes and bought flowers, find themselves helpless. Some of them thought of the expedient of sending to another county for the precious licenses, and the clerk at the little town of Towson has been doing a rushing cusiness, but then it was found that his matrimonial permits did not really fill the bill. The Baltimore lovers would have to cart themselves and their friends and their cake and their flowers over to Towson, and most of the brides declared that a marriage under such circumstances was as bad as no marriage at all. One might as well postpone a ceremony and so inform the guests as to drag them out of town to see the knot fied at a country courthouse. It was better to put up with the disappointment and wait to be married at home. So the Baltimore churches are closed; the min-

isters' wives have suspended buying their winter cloaks, the florist and ice cream trades are depressed, the railroads and watering-place hotels are suffering for want of honeymoon parties. And all for the lack of a license clerk.

If political committees had to report on their election expenses as well as candidates bosses would not have so easy an existence.

Turning in faise alarms of fire is not as serious a crime as arson, but it is still a gross offence and should be severely punished. The fellow who and should be severely pumshed. The fellow who is practising it over in Brooklyn nowadays will, we trust, be detected and caught. An example should then be made of him which will have a "Tee you have a new organist," said the occasional attendant. "Yes," answered the medium, "the other fellow got entirely too fresh. We called up the spirit of Brigham Young last meeting and what do you suppose the most played? "Only One Girl In the World for Me" "—(Cincinnati Enquirer. deterrent effect upon other knaves of his kidney.

Ambassador Bayard said in Dundee, Scotland, "United States." To appreciate the significance of this remark it must be known that jute manufacture is the staple industry of Dundec. When Bayard's friend Cleveland and the Cuckoos made the destruction of the tariff duties on jute goods a feature of the Wilson bill it was predicted by Republicans that foreign cities like Dundee would benefit at the expense of those engaged in the manufacture of jute in New-York, New-Jer- every tramp." sey, Massachusetts and elsewhere in this country. The Free Traders speered at the statements made then, but one has only to make inquiries in Paterzon, N. J., or Greenpoint, Long Island, to ascertain how adequately the predictions have been fulfilled. Dundee's trade had been languishing because of our protective tariff and Indian competition. The coolies are still their rivals in business, but the United States has let down its bars and Dundee's mills are going again right merrily. Of course Mr. Bayard hoped "that the merchants "of Dundee would find an increasing market in "the United States." Idle men and deserted mills in this country count for nothing so long as we can cultivate good feeling and brotherly love by giving work to our cousins across the water.

No wonder Mr. Grout is anxious about a recount and wants to be Mayor very badly. He spent \$3,294.25 in the interest of the frequenters of Kerrigan's auction-room and it will take con- Haven they will feel better satisfied if none of their siderable reform law practice to make it up again.

known in any previous year. At the same rate The last Democratic Congress in a fit of econ-

crease the salaries of three hard-worked life-saving superintendents from \$1,500 to \$1,800, raised them to \$1,600 and then made up for it by cutting down the \$1,800 men to the same figure. The Secretary will at the next session make an effort to undo the effects of his backhanded aid and it is to be hoped with success.

The Bridge Trustees are going to try again today to settle the Plaza question. Doubtless they have all the information on the subject by this time that they will be able to obtain, though the Plaza has not yet been cleared so that the Bridge officials can fairly see what they are asked to give away. They should not be de ceived by the new tack of the grasping railroad company, which claims to be acting solely in the public interest, as a quasi-public corporation. Granted that it should be able to bring its large number of passengers close to the Bridge station; it ought by all means to do so; but in doing this it should not trench upon public property. Already its proposal has stimulated & rival concern to set up a claim to Liberty-at. which forms a part of the Plaza improvement The only safe thing is to resist stoutly each and every claim of this kind. Otherwise in a short time we shall see the whole of both Liberty-st. and the Plaza given over to trolley tracks and

PERSONAL.

carstands.

"The Independent" says that the recent report of Joseph Cook's serious illness at Melbourne, Austrain, was exaggerated. The attack was ephemeral vertigo, brought on by unfit diet and overexertion.

"The Westminster Gazette" says that Father Knelpp treats his patients at Woerlshofen very He sits at a long table in a large, plainly furnished room, smoking a huge cigar. He dietates his "prescriptions" to an assistant in a solemn tone, as if he were presiding at a religious station in life file past him. In an hour and a quarter he gets through 189 without difficulty. There is no examination, and few questions are asked. Indeed, there is little necessity, for cold water baths and bandages and walks on wet grass with bare feet exhaust the worthy pastor's pharmacopoea. There is one exception—an ointment composed of honey and medicinal heres for those wan suffer from diseases of the eye. But then the ointment is a sovereign one for everything, and so Pastor Knelpp manages to break the record as an oculist as well. ceremonial. Men, women and children of every

There is now in the Paris press a renewed agi tation in regard to the monument to be creeted to the memory of Victor Hugo. Soon after his death, fourteen years ago, a committee was formed and subscriptions solicited. About 169,000 france were promptly collected, but it had been arranged that the monument should be of great size and beauty, and it was resolved that the total amount of subscriptions should be at least 80,000 frames, or \$50,000. As one-third of that sum has been collected, some discontent is manifested, and the members of the committee are accused of being indifferent in the matter.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

At the first sitting of the new Grand Council Assembly of the Conton of Neufchatel, Switzerland, an extraordinary incident occurred. M. Colullery, the Socialist Deputy, who had just been elected, refused to take an cith of fidelity to the constitution. Amid the applause of the Assembly, the State Councillor Comptesse declared that anybody who refused to take that oath was nothing but an Anarchist. It was then voted that any Deputy who did not take the oath could not be considered a member of the Assembly. Bioliey, who had previously refused taking the oath, went back upon his former decision, but he was permitted to omit in the formula any mention of the Delty.

Properly Named,—"I want to buy a make-up ox," said the young married man,
"A make-up box," the confectioner school. "We lov't keep the arried a supplies,"
I mean a box of candy to take home to my wife, I promised to be home three hours ago."-(Indianap-

Spirit of the Age-Do you desire the peace of rus of Great Powers-That depends on which

ent condition of matrimonial affairs in Baltimors. of us gets the biggest piece.

A Standard Remedy.-Fussy-What is your Old Bonds-Money.

Fiddy—There goes that stuck-up Munnihold. I can remember the time when he thought it an henor to look up to me; now he never notices me.

Duddy—Well, what of that? You wouldn't have step look down on you would you!—(Boston Transite look down on you would you!—(Boston Transite look down on you. look down on you, w

"The London Christian World" says that in a little town near Norfolk, England, a lady of exalted social position, but who happened to be a Congregationalist, visited a sick girl four or five times and prayed by her side. A fortnight ago she visited the afferer again, and noticed that the mother watched the window with some anxiety during the time she stayed. Coming away the mother said: "I am obliged to ask you not to come again, for the rector is so angry at your calling." The same ecclesiastic, hen asked to attend a meeting of the Bible Society, promptly declined, on the ground that at such meetings some "little Baptist minister might stand on the platform and call him his brother."

A UNIVERSAL SENTIMENT "Let's raily to the country's need." Exclaims the festive "bum."
"And raise the taxes—I'm agreed, On everything but rum."

"Of course," says Cholly-boy, "we must Pay up the country's debts; But really, it seems unjust To tax our cigarettes." "I care not," cries the Anarchist,

"Whence revenues appear; So raise the tax throughout the list-Excepting on our beer."

And so it goes along the line.

Mongst high and low degree;

"You must have cash, Columbia mine;
Tax every one save me."

-(Washington Star.

One of the most successful features of the Carils's (Penn.) Indian school is the "outing system." in the spring, after the school commencement, the boys and girls are put into families, preferably in the country, for farm or household work during the summer. They return to the school in September. Not only do the pupils look forward to this outing with great delight, but in almost every instance their hosts express a desire to have them again.

"I see you have a new organist," said the occa-

James Payne, in "The Independent," says that at Ottford, in Kent, there was formerly a palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury in which Wolsey is the other day that he hoped "the merchants of said to have held his court. "It was but a small Dundes would find an increasing market in the place and is now a farmhouse, picturesque enough, but exhibiting no special signs of prosperity. The other day, however, this little incident happened; The farmer sent for a carpenter to do some odd jobs about the house, and among other things to mend the knocker. The man took it off and said, after a close examination of it: 'Do you know what this knocker is made of?" 'Why, brass, I suppose.' 'No; it is pure gold.' And it was. Think of the years that that rich prize has hung at the mercy of

The Cornfed Philosopher.—"Danger," says the cornfed philosopher, "seems to exercise a never-ending fascination over the minds of men. It leads some to attempt the conquest of hitherto inaccessible mountains and leads others to commit matrimony."—(Indianapo.is Journal.

"The New-Haven Journal and Courier" takes

philosophic view of the recent attacks by some of the Christian Workers upon the reputation and fair fame of the university town which gave such offence to local pride. It says: "If one up a tree, and therefore safely separated from the Christian Workers, the workers of iniquity and the indiscriminate boomers of New-Haven, may be permitted to drop an opinion or two into the seething sea of opinion which is threatening to engulf all who are not up a tree, we will cautiously opine that both New-Haven and Yale might be better than they are, that there is a good deal of force in the opinion of those who say that New-Haven and Yale are probably about as good and as bad as other things of the same kind. and that when the Christian Workers hold another convention in a city as good and as bad as Newworkers fixes things so that the 'local pride' is aroused. And we hereby give notice that under no circumstances shall we retract or change any of these opinions. We shall not waver, even if Bister